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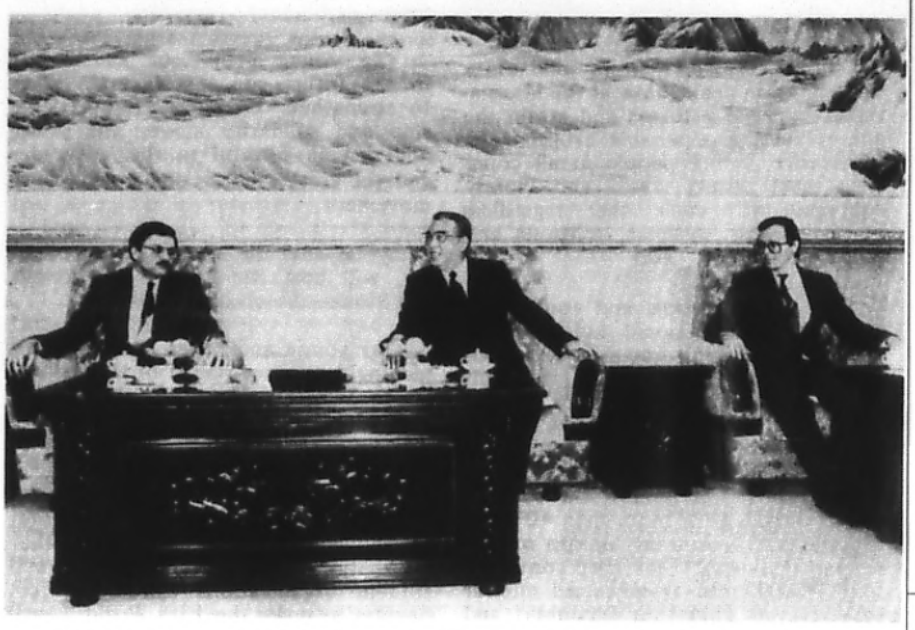
Int'l Youth Meet Endorses 1989 Pyongyang Youth Festival



President Kim Il Sung on Dec. 8 received President Walid Massri and General Secretary Cserveny Vilmos of the WFDY. (Rodong Sinmun, Dec. 9)

An international meeting of youths held in Pyongyang from Dec. 8 to 10 expressed the conviction that the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students to be held in Pyongyang in the summer of 1989 will be an important occasion in further strengthening friendship, unity and solidarity of youth and students of the five continents.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the World Federation of Democratic Youth summed up successes and experience gained by the Executive Committee of the WFDY and youth organizations of different countries of the world since the 12th Congress of the WFDY and discussed and decided on their future tasks.

Attending the meeting were President Walid Massri and General Secretary Cserveny Vilmos of the WFDY, and more than 60 delegations and delegates from youth organizations of various countries.

Prior to the meeting, DPRK President Kim Il Sung on Dec. 8 received the president and the general secretary of the WFDY.

On the evening of Dec. 8, President Kim Il Sung gave a grand banquet at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall in honor

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Pyongyang Hails Superpowers' INF Treaty

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the DPRK on Dec. 10 hailed the signing of the Soviet-U.S. INF treaty on Dec. 8 in its statement.

The statement said that the arms treaty this time is an important step in abolishing all nuclear weapons and it marked an occasion for nuclear disarmament as a whole.

It said that the treaty is a fruition of the peace-loving foreign policy maintained by the Soviet government.

Referring to the fact that more than 1,000 pieces of nuclear weapons are deployed in south Korea, the statement stressed that the treaty "should be implemented to make a due contribution to promoting the abolition of nuclear weapons in the Korean Peninsula and all regions of the world."

The statement said in part:

Soviet and American heads of state met in Washington on Dec. 8.

At the meeting they decided to abolish medium- and shorter-range missiles the Soviet Union and the United States of America have and concluded a treaty on this.

This is an important step in abolishing all nuclear weapons and eradicating the root cause of a nuclear war– it marked an occasion for nuclear disarmament as a whole.

The government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people hail the signing this time of the Soviet-American treaty on the elimination of the medium- and shorter-range missiles, considering it to be of affirmative significance in realising the disarmament.

In recent period the Soviet government put forward on its initiative various constructive peace proposals for averting the danger of a nuclear war and achieving a durable peace of the world and has waged an active struggle for their realisation.

The treaty signed in the disarmament on the occasion of the visit to the United States by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev is a fruition of the peace-

(Continued on page 8)

"Chun-Roh Regime Exploiting KAL Incident": Rodong Sinmun

Rodong Sinmun on Dec. 7 demanded that the Chun Doo Hwan-Roh Tae Woo group apologize for its act to harm the internal and external authority of the DPRK in connection with the KAL jetliner incident. (See the commentary on page 4)

The organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea in a lengthy signed commentary stressed that the south Koreans "should immediately stop exploiting the incident to prolong the military dictatorship and aggravate the tensions between the north and the south."

A south Korean airliner "Boeing 707" was found missing while flying over the Burmese border with Thailand on the afternoon of Nov. 29.

Rodong Sinmun said the incident "is a premeditated anti-communist plot to slander the DPRK and the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun)."

Pointing out the fact that no sooner had the passenger plane sent its last radio wave in the air above Burma-Thailand than the south Koreans in Seoul raised the anti-DPRK and anti-Chongryun campaign, saying "the north's black hands were stretched there", Rodong Sinmun said, "All shocking incidents in the world without exception were fabricated by those who wanted to get something from them"

The south Koreans are saying that the DPRK caused the incident to disturb the presidential elections and the Olympics in south Korea.

Referring to this, Rodong Sinmun said that it is unthinkable that the elections and the Olympics may be affected by the explosion of the plane, but on the contrary, it only helps the ruling party of south Korea close up its ranks as emphasis is put in south Korea on the "threat from the north."

Noting that as regards the case of the missing plane, it is necessary to pay attention to the Seoul authorities, the commentary said, "they are actually directing the spearhead of suppression at the opposition forces by openly and 'legally' mobilizing repressive forces with the approach of the elections."

"There is no doubt that the Chun Doo Hwan-Roh Tae Woo group adopted such a 'method of shock treatment' as the jet incident to turn the situation in its favor and prolong the dictatorial regime," it added.

Tass on KAL Incident

Tass commented on Dec. 4 on the south Koreans' commotion over the missing passenger plane.

It said that the Seoul authorities have already used this incident in keying up the tension on the threshold of the presidential elections slated for Dec. 16 in south Korea.

It also said that they are hurriedly charging the north with a blame for the missing plane and conducting a provocative campaign, saying the south Korean security is "threatened."

"The ruling party and its supporters are scheming to win support from some eligible voters by frightening them in such a provocative way," it said.

In another report Tass noted that, as was said by Japanese publications, the ruling quarters of Seoul reposed open expectation on increasing the tensions with the elections in the offing and were using the mysterious missing of the south Korean passenger jet in every way for that purpose.

It said that Roh Tae Woo on Dec. 3 sought an aim again to shift the blame for the plane crash on to some "spies of the north".

Referring to the fact that the Japanese chief cabinet secretary, in a press conference in Tokyo on Dec. 2, said the Japanese government "has no data to prove that mythical spies of the north are involved" in the missing of the plane, Tass paid heed to the fact that the Japanese authorities, nevertheless, joined the south Koreans in an anti-DPRK campaign, whipping up one more "spy incident."

S. Koreans Fire at Northern Post in DMZ

South Korean soldiers on Dec. 5 fired large-calibre machine guns at a post of the DPRK side in the Demilitarized Zone southwest of Mt. Maebong in the eastern sector of the front, the KCNA reported.

The report said that the south Koreans had deployed in advance several armed soldiers in their position in the DMZ, who fired more than ten bullets of large-calibre machine gun at the opposite post of the DPRK side.

"This gravely threatened the safety of civilian policemen of our side on routine duty," it said.

"It was entirely due to the self-control and patience of our side that the gun-firing did not expand into an arms conflict between the two sides," it added.

The gun-firing committed by the south Korean soldiers was a "premeditated provocation" which was aimed at diverting the attention of the south Korean people from the anti-fascist struggle, it continued, and said, "The south Koreans should not take our patience for vulnerability but act with discretion."

Late in November the south side fired machine guns and automatic weapons at posts of the DPRK side on several occasions in the DMZ in the central sector of the front.

US Spy Planes Fly Over DPRK

The U.S. on Dec. 4 infiltrated a U-2 high-altitude reconnaissance plane into the airspace above the territorial waters east of Kosong on the east coast of Korea from 09:46 to 09:49 and again sent the same spy plane letting it fly into the same airspace from 11:12 for aerial espionage.

Between 11:04 and 11:16 on Dec. 4 the Americans sent an SR-71 high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane deep into the sky above the territorial waters east of Kosong on the east coast of Korea, flying up to the sky above the waters off Sonbong County, North Hamgyong Province. And they infiltrated the plane again into the sky above the coastal waters east of Chongjin from 13:00 to 13:04, letting it fly up to the airspace above the territorial waters east of Kosong, to commit aerial espionage against the DPRK.

Such acts of aerial espionage of the U.S. numbered seven in November alone.

Young People Must Be Standard-Bearer In Sacred Struggle to Win Happiness

Speech of President Kim Il Sung

President Kim Il Sung gave a grand banquet at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall on the evening of Dec. 8 in honor of the delegates to the meeting of the Executive Committee of the World Federation of Democratic Youth.
He made a speech at the banquet. Follow excerpts from his speech:

It is of great significance that the executive committee meeting of the WFDY discusses the tasks of the joint struggle of youth organizations and their action programme.

The meeting will contribute to strengthening international unity and solidarity among the young people and to giving impetus to the development of the youth movement throughout the world in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for peace, independence and justice.

Today mankind finds itself at the turn of history, at the close of the 20th century which has been full of dramatic events in the struggle for independence and sovereignty, for social progress and peace, looking forward to the advent of the 21st century which will be full of hope. The present situation is characterized by the fact that the newly-emerging forces that represent the new age of Chajusong are growing and strengthening with every passing day, whereas the imperialist forces that stand for the old age are making desperate efforts to maintain their crumbling old position.

Imperialism which has brought untold miseries and sufferings to humanity is continuing to dominate and plunder the developing countries by the cunning method of neo-colonialism. Clinging to the policy of aggression and war and brandishing nuclear weapons, it is jeopardizing peace and increasing international tension everywhere.

The nature of imperialism has never changed and aggression and plunder are as ever the mode of the existence of imperialism. The imperialists are pursuing the policy of neo-colonialism and nuclear threat in an attempt to find a way out, but this will only precipitate their ruin.

In view of the imperialists' persistence in the course of action that ignores and runs counter to the demand of the present time and the unanimous desire of the people, it is only natural for the progressive people throughout the world to fight against imperialism.

Without combatting imperialism, it would be impossible for the people of the world to establish new fair international relations, achieve their national independence and prosperity or safeguard world peace and security.

Today the world's people are faced with a common historic task of frustrating the imperialists' aggression and plunder and building an independent and peaceful new world. You, the young people, in particular, must take the lead in this struggle.

The young people are the new generation that represents the future of mankind. They are justice-loving and courageous, and know no hesitation and fear. They can never allow the people to be deprived of their rights to independence and become enslaved by the imperialist plunderers, nor can they tolerate mankind to fall a victim to a criminal nuclear war.

The young people must not just wish to enjoy happiness. They must be a standard-bearer in the sacred struggle to win it. Only those who have this enterprising spirit can be the young people of the new age and as such are entitled to enjoy a genuine glory and a worthwhile life.

The young people must combat neo-colonialist domination and plunder by the imperialists, and fight to achieve their complete national independence and sovereignty, destroy the present unfair international economic system, and establish a new fair one.

To the young people who have beautiful ideals and high ambitions, peace is more precious than anything else. History shows that young people suffer most bitterly from a war. They must rise up as one man in the struggle against the imperialist moves to provoke a new war and in defence of peace. They must wage a stubborn struggle to check the nuclear arms race intensified by the imperialists, realize complete disarmament and establish nuclear-free, peace zones.

The young people must give active support and encouragement to the peoples of all countries in their struggle to oppose colonialism and racism, to achieve national liberation and independence, to prevent aggression and war and safeguard peace.

In order to emerge victorious in the struggle against imperialism they must strengthen international solidarity and cooperation.

Solidarity and cooperation are the sources of strength and the guarantee for victory. Today the imperialist forces are allied on an international basis. It is only when the progressive young people the world over fight in solid unity that they can deal a blow at the international imperialist forces and attain the aim of the anti-imperialist struggle. The progressive young people in all countries must firmly unite and closely cooperate with each other, regardless of their ideas, systems, religions and political views.

The Korean people and youth have achieved their national independence through their long-drawn-out, arduous struggle against imperialism, and built an independent and prosperous socialist state on this land as we see today. However, the U.S. imperialists occupied south Korea in place of the Japanese imperialists and, as a result, our country remains divided for more than 40 years and there is a constant tension on the Korean Peninsula. They have converted south Korea into an advanced nuclear base for invading our Republic and other progressive countries of Asia and the rest of the world. This not only threatens the existence of our nation, but also constitutes a grave challenge to universal peace.

Today defending peace on the Korean Peninsula is not only vital to the Korean people but also very important to all the peace-loving people in Asia and other parts of the world. The progressive young people the world over must naturally pay attention to the grave situation prevailing on the Korean Peninsula and strengthen the solidarity movement to ease the tension and maintain peace on this peninsula.

The support and encouragement from the international friends is a great strength for the people and youth of the northern half of the Republic who are building socialism; it is also a powerful inspiration to the south Korean youth and students and other people who are courageously fighting under the banner of anti-U.S. independence and anti-fascist democracy.

The young people of Korea will, in the future too, exert every effort to strengthen the international friendship and solidarity among the youth and remain faithful to the lofty idea and the great cause of the world youth movement.

Pyongyang, the capital of our country, will host the 13th World Youth and Student Festival in 1989.

Our young and other people are attaching great importance to this festival which will demonstrate the united strength of the world youth, and are making every effort to ensure that its functions will be excellent.

We hope that the World Federation of Democratic Youth and all the other international and national youth and student organizations will closely cooperate to make the 13th World Youth and Student Festival a successful, grandiose festival of friendship and solidarity for the youth and students in the five continents.

Pyongyang's Constant Efforts for Peace and Anti-Imperialist Struggle

Speech of WFDY President

Walid Massri, president of the World Federation of Democratic Youth, made a speech at the Dec. 8 banquet hosted by President Kim Il Sung.
He said:

The great mark of esteem accorded by Comrade President Kim Il Sung to the WFDY reflected his attachment to the cause of youth, to its role, as well as to the concerns of the young generation of today.

This gesture reflects also the constant efforts made by the Workers' Party of Korea and the DPRK for peace and anti-imperialist struggle side by side with other forces cherishing peace and freedom all over the world, especially the international youth movement that you have honoured at this particular period in the life of our federation.

This attitude is also a proof of the will and determination of the Korean people to continue to make efforts on the path of socio-economic transformations, to build an independent national economy and a new society and expresses the unwavering will of the people and youth of Korea to fight to regain their precious national unity, by peaceful means without resorting to force under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

We met here in Pyongyang to see how we, young people, can make our contribution to the great challenges of our time, to the sacred struggle to preserve our world from a thermonuclear catastrophe, to the struggle against the warmongers and all kind of injustices, to the work of building a more just and more humane society.

To prevent the dangers surrounding us and to eliminate nuclear arms has become an urgent and common task for all of us.

The question of peace has become the cause of all of us. For this reason, our federation launched, during the 12th assembly, an appeal to all peace-loving young men and women to act in the spirit of a worldwide anti-nuclear coalition.

This idea gains even more force with the Soviet-U.S. summit now being held. The prospect of a world free of nuclear weapons is beginning to take shape. This is a first historic step that must be consolidated and continued towards the full and general disarmament of our planet.

Our meeting here enables us also to see how we can be more useful in our solidarity activities with those young people who fight all over the world against imperialism and its allies, to achieve a worthy life, free from oppression and constraints, for their political emancipation, for their legitimate rights, as well as their contribution to the solution of the global problems of our era.

We will once again discuss the broadest cooperation of youth by stressing our determination to redouble efforts for the successful holding of the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students here in Pyongyang, under the slogan: "For anti-imperialist solidarity, peace and friendship."

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the World Federation of Democratic Youth was held in Pyongyang on Dec. 8-10.

To the Memory of Comrade Kim Jong Suk (2)

By Kim Myong Hwa

(Continued from No. 1,364 issue of The People's Korea)

Here is another story. Once our detachment, while marching through a forest to Mt. Naitoushan, came upon the enemy suddenly.

We barely managed to extricate ourselves from the critical situation.

When we reached the appointed place, leaving the enemy some distance behind, we found that one of the recruits who had come over to us from the mountain rebels had lost his revolver in the confusion.

Comrade Jong Suk was the first to notice it. She asked the recruit what had become of his revolver.

Only then did he see the broken strap dangling from the holster. Dumbstricken, he was quite at a loss.

Comrade Jong Suk suggested that they go back together to find the weapon.

But the man shrank back, mumbling about going back with the enemy coming in pursuit.

"You know what this weapon cost us!" Comrade Jong Suk said in a warm but stern voice. "Have you already forgotten that that revolver cost the blood and lives of our comrades! You must know that if it falls into the hands of the enemy, he will use it on us."

The man stood mute, hanging his head.

Leading him by the hand, Comrade Jong Suk turned back down the slope where there was still the sound of intermittent firing.

It was not long before they were back with the revolver which had torn off its strap when it caught on a branch.

Everyone was deeply moved by her exemplary conduct.

The new recruit blushed deeply, but instead of reflecting on his blunder, he pleaded with her not to report the incident to the superiors.

Walking beside the man all the way, Comrade Jong Suk talked earnestly to him, telling him he should not try to hide his blunder but be frank about it and willingly accept his comrades' criticism. She pointed out that he would not repeat such blunders if he accepted criticism with an open mind.

He was so moved that he wept with remorse, and openly criticized himself before his comrades, vowing to become a good guerrilla.

In these ways Comrade Kim Jong Suk not only distinguished herself by revolutionary comradeship during the intense struggle, but loyally carried out her revolutionary duties, devoting her all to the revolution.

Madame Kim Jong Suk in the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

In early 1937 Comrade Kim Jong Suk was sent to the Changpai area as a political worker under instructions from Commander Kim Il Sung.

In spite of the enemy's watching eyes, she carried through the revolutionary task of organizing a Women's Association, and rallying the broad masses of the people around the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland.

She was caught and tortured by the enemy while teaching revolutionary songs to the members of the Women's Association during her activity in the Changpai area in the summer of 1937.

"Don't worry. Though I may be killed, the organization will live on. I send you two *won*, all my earthy possessions. Please add it to the funds of the organization."

These were her words sent to the organization while she hovered between life and death.

The enemy had found her guerrilla uniform and a bundle of papers to be sent to the guerrilla unit, in the house where she was staying. She was taken to Yaofangtzu village, locked up in the house of a peasant there, and severely tortured, with the threat that she would be killed if she did not reveal the secrets of the guerrilla unit.

The whole fate of the revolutionary organization hung on her courage as a revolutionary.

She endured the tortures of the enemy and preserved the secrets of organization, living up to the deep trust of the organization in her. She was later rescued by the revolutionary forces in a secret operation.

Comrade Kim Jong Suk always fulfilled her revolutionary duties with devotion and great credit, however difficult and arduous, and carried through her tasks to the end.

One day while she was working in a guerrilla base area as a cook, the following events took place.

She was putting mushrooms into the boiling pot of gruel when the enemy "punitive force" attacked.

The situation was critical. But Comrade Kim Jong Suk realized that the fighters would have no meal if this food was left there abandoned. So she made up her mind to carry the pot with her at whatever cost.

Hurriedly, she made a head-pad of twigs cut from the trees and put the hot pot on the head, and climbed the hill after her comrades-in-arms, braving the hail of bullets.

When she reached the hilltop the skin on more than half her head was burnt and swollen. But ignoring the burns, she at once served the food to the fighters.

Her loyalty to her revolutionary duty and her high sense of responsibility stirred the fighters deeply. Deeply moved by her warm sincerity in preserving the herb gruel, the fighters were more firmly determined to wipe out the enemy.

Many more such moving stories were left behind by Comrade Kim Jong Suk in the course of the revolution.

During the well-known march of more than 100 days in the winter of 1938, too, she carried the cooking-pot on her back to boil water and prepare meals for the fighters. Between the hard battles in the autumn of 1939, in the woods near the Olgi River, working with the members of a sewing group, she sewed day and night for over a month to make hundreds of winter uniforms for the guerillas ahead of time. Every incident was added proof of her high sense of responsibility and her strong will to fulfill her revolutionary duties.

Special mention should be made of the fact that Comrade Kim Jong Suk was absolutely loyal to the Headquarters of the revolution, defending it at the risk of her life, defying fire and water to carry out its orders.

During more than 15 long years, not for a moment did she forget the revolution and the Leader.

She had deep conviction that the Korean revolution would succeed so long as it was led by Marshal Kim Il Sung. So whatever the hardships she unfalteringly set her teeth and held firmly to the revolutionary principles.

In the spring of 1936, in a forest near Manchiang, Fusung county, Comrade Kim Jong Suk and I met Marshal Kim Il Sung for the first time. We had always held him in reverence. Naturally, Comrade Kim Jong Suk was very glad to meet him. I can remember it now. On that day we had been transferred to the Sixth Division of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army which was under the direct command of Marshal Kim Il Sung.

Thinking of the honour of being his fighters, our hearts swelled with joy. We took a firm oath to fulfil our duties faithfully, and keep to the path indicated by him.

Now under the personal leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung, Comrade Kim Jong Suk grew into a faithful fighter.

At all times and wherever she was, she lived and fought in strict accordance with the revolutionary ideas and purposes of Marshal Kim Il Sung, and would not deviate an inch from this stand, whatever the circumstances.

(To be continued)

Chongryun Commemorates 70th Birthday of Madame Kim Jong Suk

Korean female residents in Kanto area on Dec. 10 assembled at the Korean Publishing House in Tokyo for a meeting to commemorate the 70th birthday of the late Madame Kim Jong Suk.

Present at the meeting were members of the Korean Democratic Women's Union in Japan and Korean women living in the Kanto area.

Chairperson Pak Chong Hyon of the KDWUJ at the meeting made a report in which she summed up the activities of the women's union, noting that the women's union had achieved a great success in the past.

Particularly emphasizing on its activities in the past decade she said that the women's union began unfolding a movement to learn from Madame Kim Jong Suk in 1977 on the occasion of her 60th birthday and since then various kinds of movements have been unfolded in accordance with the new circumstances and elaborated on the concrete contents of the movements which were carried out by the women's union in each prefecture including Tokyo, Chiba, Gumma, Ibaragi, Tochigi and Niigata.

Pointing out that they should spread the movement to learn from Madame Kim Jong Suk, so that many Korean female residents might join the movement.

After the report, five speakers commented on the lessons they had learned in the study of the revolutionary activities of Madame Kim Jong Suk.

A movie depicting her was shown after the meeting.

Meetings to commemorate the late Madame's 70th birthday were held by Chongryun organizations throughout Japan.

Korean women in Japan seeing the photo exhibition to commemorate the 70th birthday of Madame Kim Jong Suk.

Seoul Must Apologize for Its Sinister Act to Derogate the DPRK Authority: Rodong Sinmun

Rodong Sinmun on Dec. 7 carried a lengthy signed commentary, demanding that the Chun Doo Hwan-Roh Tae Woo group apologize for its sinister act to derogate the internal and external authority of the DPRK through the jetliner incident.

The Seoul authorities should immediately stop exploiting the incident to prolong the military dictatorship and aggravate the tensions between the north and the south.

The incident on the lips of the south Koreans is a premeditated anti-communist plot to slander the DPRK and the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun).

There is no evidence yet that a Japanese couple whom the south Korean authorities are trying to "connect" with us had been involved in the explosion of the plane and there is neither ground nor reason to connect with us the Japanese man and woman who had lived in Japan and carried Japanese passports as their nationality was Japanese.

It is a common method and chronic evil habit for Seoul to kick up anti-DPRK rows whenever a case occurred within and without south Korea, connecting it with the DPRK.

According to the announcement made by the south Koreans themselves, most of the passengers on board the plane in question were south Korean construction workers employed abroad and among them were a Japanese couple whom they had spotted as "offenders" and put on the black list. Then, why did they allow the blacklisted Japanese to board the plane? If they could get on the plane and plant explosive devices there though they had been under watch, they must have been given some secret tasks by Seoul while they were frequenting south Korea.

Why did the south Koreans have agents of the embassy in Bahrain contact the Japanese couple in question before the Bahrain investigation authorities and the Japanese embassy there met them upon their arrival in Abu Dhabi?

One cannot but pay attention to the fact that their "suicide drama" took place after that contact.

Did they not do so to gag them?

We also cannot but pay attention to the fact that no sooner had the passenger plane sent its last radio wave in the air above Burma-Thailand than the south Korean rulers in Seoul raised the curtain of an anti-communist, anti-DPRK and anti-Chongryun campaign, saying "north's black hands were stretched there". If it were not prearranged, how could they do such acts, when whereabout of the plane was still unknown? All shocking incidents in the world without exception were fabricated by those who wanted to get something from them.

The south Korean authorities are crying that the DPRK caused the incident to "disturb" the "presidential elections" and "Seoul Olympiad" in south Korea. But those with normal thinking cannot but consider it as an unreasonable smear campaign against us.

The Japanese Mainichi Shimbun reported that if it was the crime of the "north" its aim is not understandable. It is unthinkable that the "presidential elections" and Olympic Games may be affected by the explosion of the south Korean plane, but on the contrary, it only helps the ruling party of south Korea close up its ranks as emphasis is put in south Korea on the "threat from the north". When somebody asks who is most benefited, the "south's plot" cannot be denied.

As regards the case of the missing plane, it is necessary to pay attention to the Chun Doo Hwan-Roh Tae Woo group's move in south Korea.

While the jet incident took place in the sky over the Bengal Bay of the Indian Ocean, a "maximum emergency alert order" was issued in south Korea across the ocean. Although the south Koreans made a pretext for preventing the "infiltration of some terrorist elements," they are actually directing the spearhead of suppression to the opposition forces by openly and "legally" mobilizing repressive forces with the approach of the "presidential elections."

There is no doubt that the Chun Doo Hwan-Roh Tae Woo group adopted such a "method of shocking treatment" as the jet incident to turn the situation in its favor and extend the dictatorial regime.

By launching an anti-DPRK smear campaign while connecting with the DPRK this shocking incident which claimed more than 100 lives, the south Korean authorities are trying to divert elsewhere the attention of the people who demand the resignation of the military dictatorial group, stage behind the scene a bayonet-supported election fraud to rig "victory" of Roh Tae Woo in the "presidential elections." It is trying to check the resistance of the people and maintain the power by brandishing the sword of crackdown under the pretext of "security."

This incident clearly shows once again that the south Korean people cannot be at ease and the development of north-south relations and national reunification cannot be realised as long as the Chun Doo Hwan-Roh Tae Woo group remains in power.

'87 蔡峻 増幅

AMPLIFICATION

By Chae Jun

Tokyo Should Take Stand of Fairly Resolving KAL Incident: Rodong Sinmun

PYONGYANG December 7 (KCNA)—The Japanese authorities should take the stand of fairly resolving the south Korean jetliner incident and refrain from distorting the fact or delaying the probe into the incident out of their political interests and prejudice, said Rodong Sinmun on Dec. 7 in its signed commentary.

The paper said:

The Japanese authorities chimed in with the absurd sophism of the south Korean authorities who claimed at the very moment of the outbreak of the incident that it was done on the "north's order."

They groundlessly asserted before having any confirmation that the two Japanese who went to Bahrain after disembarking from the jetliner in Abu Dhabi might be linked with the north. Now that it has been ascertained that they are not the people in question judging from their heights, fingerprints and photographs, etc., they recklessly suspect this or that man just to build up public opinion in favour of supporting the "propriety" of the south Koreans' assertion. We know it is nowhere else but south Korea and Japan where exist hooligans whose inherent nature is terrorism. The principal offender of the Kim Dae Jung kidnap case which took place in Japan in broad daylight lives there.

When the south Korean authorities, having kidnapped Kim Dae Jung, tried to impute the blame for the kidnap case to the north, the Japanese authorities connived at the criminal act even after they confirmed through a survey on the spot that it was done by the south Korean authorities. In return for this, Japan widened the road of its comeback to south Korea. In the same way Japan aims to get something in return for helping Roh Tae Woo in his election campaign by conniving at the incident of the missing airliner.

The delaying tactics of the south Koreans and the Japanese reactionaries and the United States' suggestion for playing the role of "international police" in this incident – all this is very doubtful. This incident can be impartially settled only by the third party.

The south Korean and Japanese authorities demand the extradition of the Japanese couple in question, although they claimed that they have confirmed the couple are not their citizens. This is a prelude to their intrigue to fabricate a case as they wish and lead it as they intended from the beginning.

With no amount of deceptive tricks, however, can they convince the world public.

The jetliner incident must be solved correctly.

Int'l Youth Meet

(Continued from page 1)

of the delegates to the meeting and made a speech. **(See his speech on page 2)**

In his speech, President Kim Il Sung said that the young people are the new generation that represents the future of mankind.

"They are justice-loving and courageous, and know no hesitation and fear. They can never allow the people to be deprived of their rights to independence and become enslaved by the imperialist plunderers, nor can they tolerate mankind to fall a victim to a criminal nuclear war," he said.

Noting that the imperialists are allied on an international basis, he urged the young people to strengthen international solidarity and cooperation so that they can deal a blow at them and attain the aim of the anti-imperialist struggle.

Referring to the 10th World Festival of Youth and Students slated for 1989 in Pyongyang, he said that the DPRK is "attaching great importance to this festival which will demonstrate the united strength of the world youth," and is "making every effort to ensure that its functions will be excellent."

WFDY President Walid Massri in his speech said, "We met here in Pyongyang to see how we, young people, can make our contribution to the great challenges of our time, to the sacred struggle to preserve our world from a thermonuclear catastrophe, to the struggle against the warmongers and all kinds of injustices, to the work of building a more just and more humane society." **(See his speech on page 2)**

Referring to the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting held in early December, he said, "This is a first historic step that must be consolidated and continued towards the full and general disarmament of our planet."

At the three-day plenary meeting, regional meetings and sub-committee meetings, reports were made by delegates.

The meeting closed on Dec. 10 after winding up debates on the agenda items.

The meetings called upon the young people to strive to oppose the neo-colonial domination and plunder by the imperialists, achieve the complete independence and sovereignty of countries, destroy the present unequitable international economic system and establish a new fair one.

It also pointed out the brisk preparations for the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students to be held in Pyongyang in the summer of 1989.

Meanwhile, a meeting for solidarity with the Korean people and youth was held in Pyongyang on Dec. 11.

—Chun-Roh Regime Benefited Most from the Mysterious Incident—

A Smell of "Int'l Conspiracy" Emanates from the KAL Missing

By Kim Ji Won
Special to The People's Korea

"Roh Tae Woo's victory in the Dec. 16 presidential election has been assured with this incident", a Western Korea watcher in Tokyo said on Dec. 3.

The missing KAL jetliner incident which occurred just 17 days before south Korea's presidential election became none other than a "blockbuster" to favor Chun Doo Hwan's heir Roh Tae Woo who had fought sluggish election campaigns in the latter half of the presidential race because he faced the opposition's attacks on the Dec. 12 coup issue and a series of relevations of election fraud.

With a close scrutiny of the mysterious KAL jetliner missing incident, one cannot but cast deep doubts on the self-contradictory accounts in the "announcements" of both Seoul and Tokyo investigation authorities, major news sources of a flood of reports on the incident.

To be more exact, there are evident signs of manipulation of mass media on the part of Seoul and Tokyo.

Today 10 days after the KAL 858 flight was reported missing, the whereabouts of the ill-fated jetliner is not known, but sinister anti-DPRK smear campaigns are being consistently carried out by Seoul and Tokyo with "circumstantial evidence" left behind by a "suspicious couple."

However, it is as yet uncertain if the couple had anything to do with the missing KAL jetliner or if the plane crashed due to an accident or explosion.

Nevertheless, on Nov. 30 or about 24 hours after it was clear that the plane was missing, KAL president Cho Jung Gon told a press conference that he was "convinced" that the KAL jet had been "blown up by saboteurs" instigated by the "DPRK or the Japanese Red Army."

South Korean foreign ministry officials followed suit on Dec. 1 to take the lead in linking the "suspicious couple" with the DPRK wihtout any foundation or evidence at the stage where no one could tell that the plane had crashed.

Since then Seoul and Tokyo have been carrying out a massive anti-DPRK and anti-Chongryun campaign to arbitrarily link the "couple" with the missing jetliner incident, unleashing a flood of "unconfirmed information" and "false reports."

This manipulation pattern of mass media reminds us of what they employed in connection with the Kimpo bombing incident and Seoul's demagogeries, respectively in September and November last year: 1) a flood of news reports emanating mainly from Seoul snowballed in the course of catchballs of false and unconfirmed information and reports between Seoul and Tokyo; 2) the Japanese mass media fell a victim to a flood of inaccurate and unconfirmed information released by Seoul.

At present, worthy of special attention is the fact that the woman, who "attempted suicide" on Dec. 1, is expected to be extradited to south Korea, not Japan, which earlier claimed its prior right to investigate her as she possessed a "Japanese passport", abandoned its right in spite of the fact that the Bahrainian government expressed its intention to transfer the woman to Japan.

Korea watchers in Tokyo point out that if the woman is extradited to Seoul, no accurate information can be extracted from her in light of its past "investigations."

Suspicions and mysteries shroud the whole story of the KAL missing with a smell of "international conspiracy".

Why Did They Find the Couple Suspicious?

The first report on the discovery of a "suspicious couple" was printed by south Korea's daily Dong-A Ilbo dated Dec. 1.

It said, "According to a report submitted to the government from the south Korean embassy in the United Arab Emirates on Nov. 30, two Japanese named 'Yakabe Mayumi', 27, and 'Shinichi', 69, who were not allowed to enter our country, boarded the KAL 858 flight at 5:42 a.m. (south Korea time) on Nov. 29 at Sadam Airport, Bagdad, and got off the plane at Abu Dhabi Airport at 7:40."

This kicked off a flood of reports on the "suspicious couple."

The scooped Dong-A Ilbo received this information at 9:30 a.m. on Dec. 1 from an official of the south Korean transportation ministry.

Before this, however, Kim Jong Gi, charge d'affaires at the south Korean embassy in Bahrain, called on the "suspicious couple" at 9:30 p.m. on Nov. 30 at the Reagency Inter-Continental Hotel where they had been staying before the "couple" were found with forged passports.

Japanese embassy officials in Bahrain told the Yomiuri Shimbun on Dec. 2 that they had received on the evening of Nov. 30 a request from its embassy in Abu Dhabi to check the two "Japanese passport holders" as it got information from the KAL office in Abu Dhabi.

There is another report that the woman's passport was found "suspicious" as a result of an investigation by the Japanese embassy in Bahrain, which had been "requested by the south Korean embassy there."

Judging from the news reports available, south Korean and Japanese embassy officials seemed to have conducted a joint search for the "couple" soon after the first report on the KAL jetliner.

The KAL 858 flight has made belly landings two times in September this year and in 1977. The plane has been said that it is impossible to endure international flights. Meanwhile, bereaved families of the KAL incident demanded on Dec. 8 a fact-finding survey at earliest possible, saying "Why doesn't the government make a comment on a possibility of an engine trouble or an emergency landing?"

Asked about how the "suspicious couple" were found, Japanese embassy officials in Bahrain "did not talk much, saying it is a delicate question." (Asahi Shimbun, Dec. 3)

"I can't understand how the story began," said a Japanese mystery story writer. "Why were they found 'suspicious'? I suppose that this was a result of an investigation by the KCIA but there are still too many uncertain parts in it," he said.

As evidence had yet to be found to link the couple with the KAL incident, mysteries came one after another, even if the couple were involved in the missing KAL – why did the south Korean transportation ministry on Nov. 30 leak information to Dong-A Ilbo on the couple in the name of "Yakabe" – who had been on the wanted list for smuggling diamonds into south Korea three years ago – not "Hachiya" in whose names all the possessions of the couple were later found listed?

Nobody, not even the transportation ministry, was supposed to tell on the day after it was clear that KAL was found missing, the family name of the couple who boarded the plane was "Yakabe" who later turned out a Japanese woman living in Fukuoka, Japan, and whose data on driver's license were used by the woman who "attempted suicide" at the Bahrainian Airport on Dec. 1.

How could the ministry official tell the Dong-A Ilbo reporter that the "Japanese couple" were the "Yakabes"?

Suppose they knew the couple beforehand and marked them, it would be easier to understand why they were found "suspicious" and that the ministry officials could inform the name "Yakabe" to Dong-A Ilbo.

The Couple Had Been Shadowed By Security Agents

Korea watchers here underline the fact that the ill-fated KAL 858 flight bound for Bahrain from Bagdad carried an exceptionally large number of crew, like the KAL jambo jetliner which was downed in 1983 above Sakhalin with some unidentified crew whose mission was not known aboard. (Asahi Shimbun, Dec. 6)

The paper also noted that security agents aboard the KAL 858 disembarked at Abu Dhabi, and shadowed the couple.

If this is true, the south Koreans shadowed the couple before the KAL plane accident and it makes plausible the story of the first discovery of the "suspicious couple" by south Korean embassy officials.

Reports made so far indicate that the suspected man and woman showed "peculiar attitudes" on the ill-fated jetliner, refusing to fill up their entry cards.

Then, why didn't the security agents aboard the plane investigate the couple and conduct a security check on the plane after their disembarkation?

It is Kim Jong Gi, charge d'affaires at the south Korean embassy, that met the couple at the Reagency Hotel. And it was the south Korean authorities that leaked "information" on the "suspicious couple" to newspapers.

Many observers here have suspicions about so quick a response of the south Korean authorities to the two "suspects."

They said that it is obvious that the couple had been shadowed or playing in the hands of south Koreans well before the KAL jetliner accident.

The couple were easily trailed only by those who "expected" the incident to occur.

What's more, it should be noted that no foreigners boarded the ill-fated airliner except the couple who possessed the forged Japanese passports, in spite of the fact that KAL is an "international airline."

"Duplicated Agents"

"It is more natural to think that south Korea itself is involved in this incident," said a Japanese security police source.

He said, "there is a possibility that the man who committed suicide was south Korea's duplicated agent. He disguised himself as a 'north Korean agent'. There is also a possibility that the two south Korean embassy officials handed poison to the couple for some 'reason' when they met the couple earlier on Nov. 30. The way in which 'north Korean agents' emerged together with the relevation of the forged passports gives us an inkling of south Korea's involvement in it."

Many "mistakes" were made one after another, leaving traces to enable others to follow them easily, if the couple were "professional operators" as widely propagated by the south Korean authorities: 1) films with pictures taken with a famous East German castle in the background were found in the couple's camera; 2) signatures of "wrong names and addresses" they gave when they met south Korean embassy staff at the Reagency Hotel; 3) possession of the driver's license of a Japanese woman who was arrested on charges of smuggling diamonds to Seoul in 1984; 4) possession of a East German coin; and so on.

As to the couple's stay in Bahrain for two days, the Bahrainian Gulf Daily News also put a simple question – "Why was the couple tardy in the Gulf countries said to be most strict in issuing and checking visas in the world, supposing that they planted explosives on the KAL plane? "

The Japanese security police source said, "If the couple are widely reported as 'north Korean agents', it would benefit Roh Tae Woo, rather than Kim Dae Jung or Kim Young Sam, because the importance and credibility of the widely publicized 'national security' problem will be more stressed.

He mentioned the Kimpo bombing incident in September last year and said, "The incident was an act of the KCIA and the Japanese security police were also aware of it. But they did not mention it as that would benefit north Korea."

Background to KAL Plane Incident

The missing KAL jetliner incident occurred amid the presidential election campaigns being heated up in south Korea.

With the opposition camp split into Kim Young Sam's Reunification Democratic Party and Kim Dae Jung's Party for Peace and Democracy, Roh Tae Woo had been reported to be in a favorable position in the presidential race.

However, his superior position was reversed when the opposition parties brought the issue of Dec. 12, 1979 coup, in which Roh played a major role and which the then martial law commander testified, was a "clear-cut rebellion" and when the DJP's election fraud – the use of government employees to gather votes – was exposed.

In Seoul, the rumor that some form of a "second June 29" or another "sensational incident" might be cooked up by Roh Tae Woo, had been widespread, indicating that a "blockbuster" might happen to help Roh with substantial superiority in the election campaign to attract "floating votes" or votes from the "middle class people."

The ruling party's slogan – "stability" has been underlined since the KAL incident was reported to link it with the DPRK, as the Roh Tae Woo camp tries to stress the non-existent "threat from the north."

Observers note that if Kim Dae Jung or Kim Young Sam is elected president, dirty political connections between Seoul and Tokyo will be unveiled, and they are in mortal dread of such an eventuality.

"With less than two weeks left to go before, south Korea's presidential election, the ruling party is 'running scared' and fears its candidate Roh Tae Woo may be defeated," said an American journalist in Seoul on Dec. 4.

(To be continued)

Korean Female Students Here Assaulted; Link with KAL Incident Suspected

Korean residents here recently have been assaulted or threatened in various parts of Japan in connection with the KAL jetliner incident, which, Japanese TV and radio news allege, is "linked with the DPRK or Chongryun(the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan)."

A Korean girl student of the Aichi Korean Junior and Senior High School, at around 5:40 p.m. on Dec. 2, was about to be forcibly taken into a car by a two-men group near Narumi Station, Meitetsu Line, when she was on her way to a hospital for treatment.

The two men, who are still on the run, approached the Korean student who wore a traditional Korean costume at that time, asking the way to the Chukyo Racecourse, and tried to kidnap her. But they failed because of her desperate resistance and took to their heels, leaving her injured on her left hand. Doctors said that it would take two weeks for the injury to heal completely.

Meanwhile, another girl student of the same school was attacked on her way home by a middle-aged man in an underpass at Iwakura Station on the Meitetsu Line at about 7:50 p.m. on Dec. 3.

According to her testimony, the man, who looked to be in the late forties or the early fifties, no sooner he had asked her "Where is the Niwa Hospital?" than he choked her with rope inflicting injuries upon her, while calling out, "All the Koreans must die! I will kill you!"

Judging from the fact that both these victims were wearing a traditional costume as their school uniform when they were attacked, it is not too much to say that these cases are acts of persecution against Korean residents in Japan in the "anti-DPRK, anti-Chongryun" campaigns which are being unfolded in connection with the KAL jetliner-missing incident.

Kim Jong Jin, the principal of the school, on Dec. 4 and the representative of the prefectural headquarters of Chongryun on Dec. 5 respectively filed a stiff protest with the chief of the Aichi prefectural police against the two cases, demanding an investigation into the truth and hidden circumstances related to those cases and the arrest of the criminals.

While acts of mob violence by hooligans upon Korean students are occurring frequently, similar cases have been reported from Kanagawa Prefecture, where there are Korean schools.

According to the Kanagawa Korean Junior and Senior High School, two girl students, 14 and 16 years old, were attacked by several hooligans on Dec. 5 and 8, respectively.

At about 6:00 p.m. on Dec. 8 when the 14-year-old Korean student was on her way home by train a group of three middle-aged men dropped a sack containing several cans on her head and shoulders two or three times on purpose while pretending to set the sack on the luggage rack.

The student got out of the train to get on the next train, as she became afraid of them, and got off at Ebina Station.

Threesome ran after her, asking her "What school do you attend?" in Japanese. They suddenly surrounded her and kicked her on her left arm and injured her.

Another case was as follows.

A Korean girl student was surrounded by eight men on the train on her way home on Dec. 5, and was strangled.

The Kanagawa Korean school also claimed that there are several harassing calls every day after the KAL jetliner incident.

In view of these incidents which have occurred in various parts of Japan where Korean schools are located, these cases did not happen accidentally, nor are they unrelated.

2 DPRK Paddlers Qualified For Olympics

Li Gun Sang

Yu Sun Bok

DPRK paddlers obtained qualifications for the 24th Olympic table tennis competition by making a fair showing at the 24th Olympic table tennis Asian zone qualifying tournament held in Osaka and Nagasaki, Japan, over Dec. 4 to 6.

The qualified DPRK players, Li Gun Sang and Yu Sun Bok, both students, will attend the next Olympic table tennis competition with other four DPRK paddlers who have been recommended to the Olympics in accordance with their world ranking by the International Table Tennis Federation.

In the three-day competition at the Nagasaki Municipal Gymnasium and the Osaka Prefectural Gymnasium, 28 paddlers from 7 countries including the DPRK, south Korea, China, Japan, etc, vied with each other to get qualification for nine berths and five berths in the men's and women's fields which were assigned to the Asian zone.

The number of paddlers who can play in the Olympics is limited to 64 for men and 48 for women, and among them, 16 players have been already decided by the ITTF.

Vacant berths, 48 for men and 32 for women, are vied for by paddlers in the world at the qualifying tournaments which will be held in each continent.

Permitted to attend the Olympic table tennis event are three players each at most in the men's and women's fields from one country or region.

Li Gun Sang assured himself of one of the nine berths available in the next year's 64-players men's field by finishing third in the 1-8 placing group at the Asian zone tournament.

Yu Sun Bok, in the 1-6 placing group, came fourth to obtain qualification for the 48-player women's field.

At Int'l Tournament in Sweden

Meanwhile, a women's team of the DPRK came first in the women's team event at the International Open Table Tennis Tournament which was held in Sweden recently as they beat Japanese opponents 3:0 in the semi-finals and Chinese opponents 3:2 in the finals.

The DPRK paddler Cho Jong Hui beat a Soviet opponent 3:1 in the semi-finals and a Chinese rival 3:2 in the finals.

Kumgangsan Opera Troupe Gives Performance Sponsored by Tokyo Metropolis

The Kumgangsan Opera Troupe gave a performance at the Hibiya Public Hall in the daytime and at night on Dec. 4 under auspices of the executive committee of the performance, sponsored by the Tokyo Metropolis.

It was the first time for the opera troupe to give a performance under the sponsorship. More than 2,000 people attended the performance, which consisted of two parts.

Among the members of the executive committee were Utsunomiya Tokuma; member of the House of Councillors, Hisano Tadao, member of the House of Representatives; and Ichihara Etsuko, a Japanese actress.

At the night performance, Vice Chairman Pae Byon Du of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun), thanked to the members of the executive committee for organizing the performance.

One of the audience, a Japanese woman, said "I attended a performance given by Korean residents in Japan for the first time and knew how elegant and powerful Korean culture and art are."

Dancers in ethnic costumes fascinate the audience.

The Kumgangsan Opera Troupe gives performances of Korean dances and songs every year for Koreans in Japan.

A scene of dancing with "Changgo", a traditional drum.

The art troupe which consists of some 200 Korean artists in Japan has given performances in China in 1985 and 1986 respectively and contributed to friendly ties between Chinese people and Korean residents in Japan.

Preservation of Cultural Heritage & Development of Industry In DPRK

—Speech of Kaesong Mayor at World Conf. of Historical Cities Held in Kyoto—

Follows a summary of the speech made by Kim Yong Jon, head of the delegation of Kaesong City, the DPRK, at the World Conference of Historical Cities held in Kyoto, Japan over Nov. 18-20.

Mr. Kim, mayor of Kaesong City, made a presentation about the experience of Kaesong City in the preservation and development of its historical heritage, as well as in the construction of the city as a modern city.

The conference was sponsored by Kyoto City for the purpose of exchanging the experiences of historical cities of the world and their roles in contributing to mankind in the 21st century.

The delegation of Kaesong City was among 25 foreign delegations to the conference.

A disastrous effect of urban civilization on cultural heritage is now seen in the historical cities of the world. Serious concern is expressed by the peoples of the world who desire a lasting peace and happiness.

If mankind stresses only "modernization" and "civilization", namely, effective development of productivity and construction and expansion of modern cities, precious cultural heritage which mankind has created through its wisdom and labor in its long history will vanish in the not distant future and coming generation will come to pay no head to the histories, tradition and national spirit of their own nations.

The construction of modern cities should be promoted in such a way as to preserve national cultural heritage, prevent the disastrous effect of modernization, and resuscitate various tradition of historical cities.

—Capital of Koryo Dynasty In 918—

In the DPRK cultural heritage is well preserved. Kaesong, once the capital of the Koryo Dynasty(918-1392) for 500 years, has now been turned into a modern light industrial city and a beautiful historical and cultural city.

About 1,000 years ago or in 918 Kaesong located in the central part of Korea, was designated as the capital of the feudalistic state of Koryo. Since then Kaesong had developed as one of the big cities of the world with 100,000 houses and about a million population.

Koryo was the first unified state in Korea, which had a strong military force and a developed economy and culture.

The following examples illustrate the highly developed culture of Koryo:

Metal printing types were invented 200 years earlier than in Europe and the printing technique developed : Koryo celadon holds an important place in the ceramics of Korea; technique of subtle and elegant stone sculpture and metal craftwork developed; and Koryo traded with Japan, China and Mideastern countries.

Korea has been known to the world as "Korea" since the Koryo period. (The word 'Korea' originates in 'Koryo'.)

Due to Japan's colonial rule and the Korean War, many historical assets such as Manwoldae, the site of the palace of the Koryo Dynasty, and Namdaemun (South Gate) were destroyed and many historical relics were taken out overseas.

—Reconstruction of the City and Preservation of Cultural Heritage—

When the Korean people started post-war construction, cultural heritage in Kaesong had been unrecognizably destroyed. The newly-built historical museum started from nil.

When we started the post-war rehabilitation of Kaesong City, we followed the line of promoting the city's construction, while searching for cultural relics, and preserving them carefully.

The work to preserve and develop cultural heritage preceded in the entire course of the city's construction.

The Kaesong City authorities set up an organization after the war which was in charge of rehabilitation, rearrangement and management of cultural heritage. On the other hand, historians, archaeologists and architects were sent to the spot so that scientific research on cultural heritage could be conducted.

A partial view of a street of old houses in Kaesong City.

Namdaemun (South Gate) of Kaesong City which was built over 1391-1393. In December 1950 it was destroyed by U.S. air raids and was restored to its original state in 1954.

—Citizens Join in Work to Preserve Cultural Heritage—

Together with the reconstruction of cities and the improvement of people's material life, the DPRK promoted the work to do research on, excavate and manage national cultural heritage.

In the first stage, Kaesong City conducted work to restore major state treasures to their original state; in the second stage, to examine and repair all the relics which deserved to be preserved; and in the third stage, to conduct on-the-spot surveys on, excavate, register and preserve historical relics which had been unknown for a long time.

In this course, 18 national relics and 170 other items of cultural interest were rehabilitated, reconstructed and rearranged. Many historical and cultural relics such as the Surakam Mural in Konam-ri were newly unearthed and are now well preserved.

Attention was paid to the work of preserving these relics permanently.

Kaesong City appoints officials who are in charge of historical and cultural heritage placed under the care of the city authorities.

Measures were also taken so that cultural heritage might be cared for socially. Various organizations, companies, cooperative farms and schools near historical relics assume responsibilities for the management of such relics. Namely, workers, students and youth in Kaesong City join in the work of preserving historical heritage together with officials in charge of historical and cultural heritage.

For example, farmers of the Kaesong Songgo Cooperative Farm joined in the rehabilitation of the walls of Kaesong Castle last fall. Students of the Kaesong Songak Girl's High School participated in the preservation work on Manwoldae, the site of the palace of the Koryo Dynasty and planted hundreds of trees.

—Designation of Preservation Area and Development Area—

Kaesong City has been taking care not to construct new structures near the preservation area of historical heritage.

Cultural heritage and old houses are located mainly in the west and north districts of Mt. Chanam, which is situated in the center of the city. However, due to the increase in population, rapid development of industrial establishments, communication and road networks, the construction of new city areas was promoted, endangering historical relics.

President Kim Il Sung instructed the city authorities to designate the west and north side of the city, where historical relics and traditional houses concentrate, as the "preservation area." A plan for rehabilitation and construction of Kaesong City was formulated. Measures were taken not to build modern factories or multistory apartment houses and buildings so that traditional architecture might be well preserved.

As a result, the west and north areas of the city are now looked after well as the preservation area of traditional houses and historical relics. Thus Kaesong City is maintained as a historical city.

By contrast, there are some 200 factories and enterprises, many public facilities and newly built Youth Street and Pokfung Street in the east and south areas of the city, which exhibit another feature of Kaesong City as a modern city.

Several historical remains, which had been located in the industrial area, were moved to safe places, since it was difficult to preserve them there.

Historical relics hard to be moved are preserved in their original places and industrial facilities near such cultural heritage were moved instead to other places.

—Future City Planning—

Gardening is promoted near historical relics. Newly-built buildings are designed to reflect national and traditional architectural features. Thus Kaesong City is planned to be built as a beautiful historical city with modern and traditional features.

Manwoldae, the site of the palace of the Koryo Dynasty, is now surrounded by botanical gardens where some one thousand plants are planted.

The city plans to construct a new art theater and a hospital which will be designed to stress national and traditional architectural features and accord well with Kaesong, a historical city.

Peace is indispensable for Kaesong City to be a more beautiful city and a city for tourists.

Now the danger of nuclear war is increasing on the Korean Peninsula and the situation is deteriorating day by day.

Citizens of Kaesong City close to the Military Demarcation Line strongly demand that all the nuclear weapons be removed and the Korean Peninsula be made a nuclear-free peace zone.

Seventy percent of the Kaesong citizens are separated families.

Due to this national tragedy, all the people are undergoing immeasurable sufferings and a unified development of our culture has been prevented. Therefore the DPRK government and people have consistently demanded Korea's independent, peaceful reunification.

Worry Rises Over Military Intervention

SEOUL – Serious concern has been raised here that the south Korean military might step in to cancel next week's presidential election, or to nullify its results if the opposition wins.

The concern is based on reports that elements in the army, notably those responsible for domestic surveillance, have discussed possible action.

It is also rooted in the perception of some political analysts that the ruling party candidate, Roh Tae Woo, is doing less well than his strategists had hoped. Should he lose, several experts said, some senior army officers are likely to fear possible reprisals from a government led by either of his major opponents, Kim Young Sam and Kim Dae Jung.

"There are people in this government and ruling party who feel they cannot lose the election," a specialist in south Korean military affairs said. Army intervention, either before or after the election, "is being discussed," he said.

"Lots of these people do not have moral compunctions about doing something like this," he said. "It's a practical consideration – can they get away with it?"

He cautioned that he was aware only that discussions were under way and did not know if any decision had been made. There have been no indications of unusual movements by the south Korean armed forces or, for that matter, evidence of action of any kind.

Rumors of possible army intervention in south Korean political life are not uncommon, and they usually amount to nothing. But with election day only a week away, tensions are running high. "This is a high-stakes game," a longtime foreign resident of Seoul said. "It is the biggest period of uncertainty that I can remember."

The government of President Chun Doo Hwan, which came to power through a coup by army generals in 1980, has stated several times in recent months that the military would stay out of politics.

"The decision might be to do nothing initially, to let the opposition take over and see what they do," the military affairs specialist said. "They may not have made up their minds. There may not be a consensus on the ruling side about what to do."

Several informed analysts said that if there was a move to call off the Dec. 16 election, it probably would not occur without the knowledge of Mr. Chun, who led the 1980 coup.

It has long been taken for granted that the army worries greatly about Kim Dae Jung, whom many officers regard as a Communist sympathizer. But some analysts suggest that there is concern as well about Kim Young Sam, even though he is regarded as more moderate and has gone out of his way to reassure the army. In September, for example, he accepted a government invitation to watch a demonstration of a new tank.

To bolster his presidential campaign, however, Kim Young Sam recruited support from former General Chung Sung Hwa, who was ousted as army chief of staff on Dec. 12, 1979, in a rebellion by the Chun group, which included Mr. Roh. The general was later reduced in rank to private and, some reports said even tortured.

According to political analysts, senior army officers who aided Mr. Chun, or owe their present positions to him, worry what might happen to them if Mr. Chung was to have influence on a Kim Young Sam government. Especially troubled, it is said, are those in intelligence units such as the Defense Security Command and the Presidential Security Force.

Campaigning in the country's southeast, Kim Young Sam pledged that there would be no reprisals, a promise also made many times by Kim Dae Jung. But both men also stress the need to investigate the Chun coup and the massacre by soldiers that it produced in May 1980 in the city of Kwangju.

The military specialist, referring to senior army officers, said, "If I were in their position, I would be concerned." **(The New York Times, Dec. 10)**

US Diplomat Denies "Threat From N. Korea"

. . . a U.S. diplomat said that the Reagan Administration is not likely to support any new government here (in south Korea) that comes to power as a result of interference by the Korean military.

The diplomat, who asked not to be identified by name, said his government's public support for democracy in south Korea "would make it awfully hard for us to swallow another 1980 without losing credibility."

He was referring to the 1980 military coup that brought Chun, then an army major general, to power. Roh, who at the time was also a general, supported the coup, and the military-backed regime won U.S. support largely because Washington saw no other choice.

The diplomat said the U.S. government has already had "a general discussion of what we should do" if there is military intervention or if the election is otherwise marred.

The diplomat cited fears that if Chun and the ruling party conclude that Roh has no chance to win, the government might concoct an incident to justify calling it off.

"Very few people are going to buy that," he said, "especially if they [government officials] cite a threat from north Korea." He noted that about 40,000 U.S. troops are stationed here and that the U.S. military keeps a close watch on military movements in North Korea. He said the United States would refuse to support claims of an imminent threat from the north.

In 1980, the diplomat said, the United States "accepted a government that a lot of people didn't like." Asked if the U.S. government has done anything to dispel notions that Chun's supporters might think Washington would do the same, he said, "Yes."

He echoed Kim's (Kim Dae Jung) warning about an uprising if Roh should win by illicit means. He said that such a victory "would give Roh very low prospects for serving very long." **(The Los Angeles Times, Dec. 2)**

EDITORIAL

KAL Incident: Last-Ditch Effort Of S. Korean Rulers to Maintain Mil. Rule

The south Korean military junta is circulating groundless information to link the Korean Air jetliner incident to the DPRK and its overseas organization Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) without coming up with any material evidence.

On Dec. 2, Chun Doo Hwan told a special cabinet meeting that north Korea may have been responsible for the "crash" of the Korean airliner on Dec. 29.

Roh Tae Woo who had an uphill battle in the presidential election campaign, used the incident to play up the "threat from north Korea". He said in a meeting that the incident demonstrated the "north Korean threat" and the danger of these candidates who did not recognize that "threat."

People with common knowledge felt strange as the south Korean rulers said that the jetliner clashed as a result of the explosion of a bomb planted by a "north Korean agent" when no one knew what actually happened to the airplane.

The way the south Korean military rulers use this incident reminds us of other familiar methods they have used whenever they faced a serious political crisis at home.

From the kidnapping of Kim Dae Jung from Japan in 1973 to the explosion at the Kimpo International Airport in 1986, they have produced many incidents, linking them to the DPRK or Chongryun groundlessly.

Reports from Seoul indicate that the Democratic Justice Party (DJP) lost the momentum "it once held" and stood in the danger or losing the Dec. 16 election which was widely regarded as a close horse race among Roh and the two Kims.

A certain newspaper published in Japan reported that the DJP was running scared as a result of surges scored by the two Kims and that the DJP brain trust felt it needed a "blockbuster" announcement or event to turn the tide in favor of Roh.

The south Korean developments suggested that the ruling party needed a "blockbuster" incident to save Roh.

As expected, Roh used the tragic Korean Air jetliner incident as much as possible for his political gain.

However, the south Korean people did not buy that scheme. Opposition parties accused Roh of trying to exploit the incident for his political purposes.

Even a U.S. diplomat said, "Very few people are going to buy that, especially if they [government officials] cite a threat from north Korea." **(The Los Angeles Times, Dec. 2)**

The south Korean people are now sufficiently awakened and are no longer susceptible enough to such strategies.

It is highly likely that the south Korean military junta wrote a scenario for the incident to lead the presidential electioneering campaign decisively in favour of Roh, playing up what they call the "threat from north Korea."

The incident can be seen as a last-ditch effort of the south Korean rulers to maintain the military-dominated rule in south Korea.

History shows that those who come to power by violent means do not surrender power voluntarily.

Some people cite fears that if the leaders of the military, the government and the DJP conclude that Roh has no chance to win, they may scuttle the Dec. 16 presidential election.

We hope that the next "leader" of south Korea will be chosen by a fair and peaceful election as the outcome of the election is very important for the struggle of the south Korean people to realize democracy.

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loving foreign policy which has been consistently maintained by the Soviet government.

Today large quantities of nuclear weapons are stockpiled on the globe and as long as they exist, the danger of a nuclear war cannot be dispelled nor can mankind be free from the constant danger of a nuclear war.

To drastically reduce nuclear weapons and, furthermore, completely abolish them and live in a peaceful world free from a nuclear danger is the common desire and unanimous aspiration of mankind.

Now the world's peace-loving people expect that an agreement reached this time between the Soviet Union and the United States in the disarmament will be a starting point for realising the nuclear disarmament as a whole and hope for the reduction and abolition of nuclear weapons and the establishment of nuclear-free, peace zones in all parts of the globe where nuclear weapons are deployed.

The Korean Peninsula is a place fraught with the greatest danger of a nuclear war in the world. More than 1,000 pieces of various kinds of nuclear weapons including nuclear missiles, nuclear mines and nuclear bombs are deployed in south Korea and it has been converted into the largest nuclear arsenal, nuclear forward base in the Far East.

Thus, the Korean Peninsula has become the biggest hotbed area in which a nuclear war may be triggered off by any accidental factor to lead to a worldwide nuclear war.

As long as the danger of a nuclear war is not dispelled from the Korean Peninsula, the world cannot be safe.

Proceeding from the noble sense of responsibility for the cause of world peace, the government of our Republic put forward a proposal for establishing a nuclear-free, peace zone on the Korean Peninsula to avert the danger of a nuclear war and achieve a durable peace in Korea, advanced an epochal disarmament proposal for drastic phased reduction of armed forces in the north and the south and proposed the United States and the south Korean authorities to hold talks on this.

In fact, these proposals put forward by the government of our Republic are realistic and just ones to provide a firm guarantee for practically dispelling the danger of a nuclear war.

The United States and the south Korean authorities, however, have not shown an affirmative response to our realistic proposals but are taking the road of aggravating the tensions, while continuing to reinforce armed forces in south Korea.

If the United States truly wants peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification and is interested in the elimination of nuclear weapons as a whole, it should accept our disarmament proposal and come out to the negotiating table.

Today when the elimination of nuclear weapons poses itself as one of the most urgent issues in the world politics the world people are watching the attitude of the United States.

It should come out on the road of effecting disarmament on the Korean Peninsula in keeping with the unanimous demands of the Korean people and the world's peace-loving people.

We hold that the Soviet-American treaty on the elimination of the medium- and shorter-range missiles which was signed this time should be implemented to make a due contribution to promoting the abolition of nuclear weapons in the Korean Peninsula and all regions of the world.

The government and people of the DPRK express the conviction that all the peace-loving governments and peoples of the world will continue to voice firm solidarity with our people in their just cause to prevent the danger of a nuclear war on the Korean Peninsula and defend peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

Our people will, in the future too, firmly join hands with the peoples of the socialist and non-aligned countries and all other peace-loving peoples of the world and energetically struggle for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons in all regions of the globe and a lasting world peace and security.

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